FBIS DAILY REPORT

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TIRANA RADIO COMMENTS ON SALE OF F-15 PLANES TO SAUDI ARABIA

AU111430Y Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1330 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Text] As reported by news agencies, the U.S. imperialists decided recently to provide the reactionary Saudi Arabian regime with another squadron of F-15 fighter aircraft. The dispatch of weapons and other military equipment to Riyadh is related by the U.S. imperialists to their aim of preserving their interests in that country and to implement their expansionistic policy throughout the Middle East area in rivalry with the other superpower, that is, Soviet social imperialism. To consolidate their position in Saudi Arabia the U.S. imperialists are dispatching their emissaries to that country, who, together with the reactionary Saudi leaders, are hatching plots at the expense of other Arab peoples.

[Word indistinct] the Saudi Arabian regime is known for its role as strikebreaker in OPEC. Whenever members of this organization have come out in defense of their national wealth and interests against the plunder of the imperialist countries, asking for an increase in the price of oil, the Saudi reactionary regime has put pressure on these countries to maintain the price of oil at a low level.

As regards the Middle East problem, this regime has also supported the policy of its U.S. masters. For all these services, the U.S. imperialists are giving the reactionary Riyadh regime unstinting military aid. Last year they sold weapons to this regime, worth $4.13 billion. The U.S. imperialists have turned the sale of weapons into a means of military penetration of other countries, since together with the weapons they also send specialists in their use.

BRIEFS

AUTOMOBILE-TRACTOR PLANT SUCCESSES--Having fulfilled last year's tasks, the collective of the Enver Hoxha automobile-tractor combine is working with great enthusiasm to fulfill this year's plan. The collective of the Enver plant of the combine stands in the vanguard: Last year the plant's overall industrial plan was overfulfilled 3.4 percent, against a pledge of 2 percent; the assortment plan was fulfilled 100 percent, while the plan for the production of machinery and equipment was overfulfilled 18.9 percent. The tractor spare part section overfulfilled its overall plan by 2.3 percent and the cost reduction task was exceeded 1.8 percent. During 1978 about 1,000 new articles were produced as a result of the creative efforts of the workers. The collective of the combine's new engineering plant is also proud of its achievements, producing new machinery and equipment. This year the combine's output is to increase by 13.5 percent and costs are expected to be reduced 5.5 percent. This year the combine's collective will produce 1,800 new articles and will begin serial production of tractors, motors of various types and compressors for household refrigerators. A new section for precision pouring will be commissioned, doubling present capacity. In addition, a number of previously imported special steels will be produced in the combine's foundries. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU]

NEW BRICKYARDS UNDER CONSTRUCTION--A new industrial area is emerging below the road leading to Vidhas in Elbasan District. In addition to other projects, two large plants are under construction: One for the production of refractory bricks and the other for the production of other kinds of bricks. Work is in progress mostly on nine buildings comprised in the refractory bricks plant. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 4 Jan 79 AU]

SOFIA RADIO REPORTS DISPATCH OF U.S. FIGHTERS TO SAUDI ARABIA

AU1110087 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Text] In spite of the fact that Washington explains the dispatch of a U.S. fighter squadron of F-15 and [words indistinct] with U.S. crews to Saudi Arabia as a fact that is independent of the developments in Iran, many news agencies today are inclined to connect these activities with the traditional demonstrations of strength in the area of the Persian Gulf. AP points out that this dispatch of planes precedes by 3 years the announced schedule for delivery at a moment when tension in this area is quite high.

SOFIA DAILIES ANNOUNCE BREZHNEV'S FORTHCOMING VISIT

AU1208407 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Sofia, 12 Jan, BTA--The dailies give prominence to the announcement on the forthcoming arrival to Bulgaria--on a brief visit and holiday--of Mr Leonid Brezhnev, secretary general of the CC of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR.

ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH USSR REPORTED

LD1122067 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Moscow, 11 Jan, BTA correspondent--A protocol on the results of the work of the 22nd session of the Bulgaro-Soviet inter-governmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation was signed here today. The session was held from January 8 to 11. The document was signed by the leader of the Bulgarian part of the commission, Mr Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the leader of the Soviet part of the commission, Mr Konstantin Katushev, deputy chairman of the Ministerial Council of the Soviet Union.

At the session the commission discussed concrete questions concerning the further development of economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the two countries. Particular attention was paid to specialization and joint ventures in heavy, transport, power, tractor and farm engineering, in the chemical, petrochemical and oil processing, and the cellulose-paper industry and to the measures for the implementation of the agreements signed by the ministries of the two countries which cooperate with each other. The commission looked into the initiatives connected with the effective utilization of the Ilichovsk-Varna ferryboat service, with the implementation of the intergovernmental agreement in timber production in the territory of the USSR for the needs of Bulgaria, as well as with the reconstruction of the principal projects earmarked for putting into operation which are being built with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union in Bulgaria.

After the signing of the protocol, the leader of the Soviet part of the commission, Mr Konstantin Katushev, gave a very high assessment to the work of the commission before journalists. The leader of the Bulgarian part of the commission, Mr Kiril Zarev, stressed the importance of specialization and joint ventures in engineering, in the chemical industry and in other fields, and of the initiatives, approved by the commission, for the improvement of transport links and, more specifically, for the most rational and effective uitlization of the Ilichovsk-Varna ferryboat service.

Delegation Returns from USSR

AU112002Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Tonight the state-economic delegation, which took part in the 22d session of the Bulgarian-USSR inter-government commission on economic and scientific technical co-operation, returned to Bulgaria.

TRADE TALKS WITH ROMANIA BEGIN IN SOFIA

AU121103Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The talks between Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian joint commission for economic and scientific-technical cooperation, and Cornel Burtica, member of the permanent bureau of the RCP Central Committee Political Executive Committee, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, have begun at the Council of Ministers. Issues connected with expanding trade and with bilateral economic cooperation were discussed.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES TRADE UNION SECRETARIAT 11 JAN

AU112005Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Summary] "Recently, Comrade Todor Zhivkov received the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council at the party house. Misho Mishev, chairman of the Trade Unions Central Council, briefed Comrade Zhivkov on the eighth plenum of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and handed him the letter which represents the decision adopted by the plenum in response to the BCP Central Committee appeal to Bulgarian communists and working people on fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1979-1980 socio-economic plan of the country, as well as implementing the tasks set by the 9 January national conference of the party, state and economic aktiv."

The letter of the Bulgarian Trade Unions to the BCP Central Committee expresses the enthusiasm of Bulgaria's workers and their will to fulfill and overfulfill the 1979-1980 plan. It describes the working upsurge which encompasses the country and pledges new working successes.

"Receiving the letter, Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed his gratitude to the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council, as well as the gratitude of the entire working people for the highly patriotic initiative which manifests the high responsibility of the Bulgarian Trade Unions and their readiness to implement in life BCP instructions. He gave valuable recommendations for developing the trade unions' activity in revealing new reserves and most effectively using material and working resources."

STATE COUNCIL DETERMINES NUMBER OF ELECTION CONSTITUENCIES

AU121104Y Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0830 GMT 12 Jan 79 AU

[Text] According to Article 93, Point 7 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of Bulgaria and in connection with Article 22, Paragraph 5 of the election law, the State Council has determined that the number of the constituencies in the okrug people's councils will be 3,954.

This is six constituencies more than in the previous municipal elections in May 1975. [passage indistinct]

RUDE PRAVO LAUDS GUSTAV HUSAK ON 66TH BIRTHDAY

AU111320Y PRAGUE RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Vladimir Gerloch article: "In the Service of the People"]

[Text] When the festive session of the CPCZ Central Committee, Central Committee of the CSSR National Front, the Federal Assembly and the CSSR Government was held in the historic Vladislav Hall of the Prague Castle in honor of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of our homeland by the Soviet Army, Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, said in his festive address:

"Our future requires no less revolutionary enthusiasm, tenacity and social awareness than the great, noble period we are recalling and celebrating today. It requires that all our working people join even more effectively in the further socialist construction and in the enrichment of our life in economy, politics, science and technology, culture and education. It requires that we systematically raise the quality and effectiveness of all our activity to the level of the goals we are pursuing."

These words are characteristic of Comrade Husak's speeches: He frequently reminds us that today's seemingly sober, practical and ordinary tasks with which we are coping in our everyday activity are revolutionary tasks. We must grasp them from the point of view of the long-term goals of our movement, and to master them requires the same revolutionary enthusiasm as that with which our fathers and many from among our ranks fought against the fascist occupiers. It is no accident that he speaks in this way. He himself is, after all, one of the kind about which the poet says: "His ticket is the token of revolution."

He belongs to the generation that was growing up during a time of tough battles for political and social rights, against fascism and for the construction of a socialist society. He was 16 when he took the path of a revolutionary--he became a member of the Communist Youth Union and began to work actively in the revolutionary youth movement. He has never abandoned the path he had once taken, never; not even in the difficult years when he was unjustly accused and unlawfully sentenced. He maintained his revolutionary, communist conviction and even as a rank and file party member he continued his principled struggle for a Marxist-Leninist party line.

His activity has always been manysided: Organizer and agitator, publicist and historical scientist, author of several books and hundreds of articles and essays. But all these are individual forms of his persistent and unchanging political work. He has demonstrated the qualities of an outstanding communist politician--revolutionary enthusiasm and soberness, ability to listen to the masses and to lead them, ability to see far and at the same time pay attention to everyday problems.

Comrade Gustav Husak joined the CPCZ in 1933. In his dozens of years of working within party ranks he has gained the irreversible conviction that every step forward on the path of social progress is connected with the activity of the party, with its ability to implement the leading role. When we read his articles or listen to his speeches we always come across fundamental ideas stressing the significance of the party's unity and action ability, and of its leading role in the socialist society.

Again and again he stresses that the communist party is the leading force: "The quality of its work, the quality of the work of its members among the people's masses determine the results we achieve!"

At the CPCZ Central Committee session of November 1974 he highly praised the work of the party, its organs and organizations and the active support which our people give its policy; he praised the close ties binding the party and the people; ties that were formed in the struggle for the political, social and national demands of the working people and without which the development of our socialist economy and the living and cultural standard would not be possible. He said: "The successes we have achieved are a result of the CPCZ Central Committee's principled Marxist-Leninist policy and the great, dedicated political-organizing work of the party and the many-thousand-member army of its functionaries. They are a result of implementing Leninist norms in the life and work of the party and society, a result of the growing effectiveness in implementing the socialist principles of management and planning. However, above all, they are the fruit of the great and dedicated work of our people in fulfilling everyday tasks and mastering extraordinary difficulties... Not even for a moment do we forget that they are also made possible by the successes of the peace initiative of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, which enable us to concentrate our forces on building work. All these factors are of a lasting nature..."

Love for the Soviet Union, the firm friendship with its party and people and the devotion to Leninist ideas are a manifestation of Comrade Husak's profound internationalist feeling which has been--since his youth--among his most characteristic qualities. Even during the time of the bourgeois republic he was working for Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and in 1937 he became secretary of the society for cultural and economic relations with the USSR. Today, just as then, he views the Soviet Union as a support and guarantee for the further successful development in our country.

He was 31 when he was insuring--together with other members of the CPSL central leadership and the Slovak National Council--the preparation of the Slovak national uprising and from its beginning he belonged to its highest representatives. After the uprising was pushed back into the mountains, he continued to organize the antifascist national liberation struggle. On the territory of East Slovakia, liberated by the Soviet Army, he helped restore the activity of the CPSL, prepared its first working conference and, together with Comrade Smidke, led its provisional central committee.

After the liberation of our homeland Comrade Husak held important party and state offices, worked in the Presidium of the CPSL Central Committee, was deputy chairman of the Slovak National Council, commissioner for internal affairs and later for transportation and technology, chairman of the Board of Commissioners and deputy to the provisional National Assembly. In the sharp political confrontation with the nationalist [Ludacka] reaction which took place in the fall of 1947, he significantly contributed to its defeat.

Let us recall today, at the beginning of the year in which we will celebrate the 30th anniversary of our villages' taking the path toward socialism, that he stood at the cradle of Slovak cooperative agriculture.

In the course of these years, during the period of the pre-war political and social battles, during the Slovak national uprising, at the time of socialist construction and after his return to public life he gathered much experience in political-organizing work in many spheres of social life.

In a few weeks we will be recalling the 10th anniversary of the CPCZ Central Committee session of April 1969 when he was elected head of our party.

It was in an extraordinarily difficult and complicated situation: The party was divided, many party organs and state and social offices were in the hands of the right wing; the economy was in stagnation and group interests were being pursued; a considerable part of the working people, the youth in particular, were under the influence of artificially aroused emotions and a nationalist psychosis; doubts were cast on the basic values from which the socialist society sprang up and which it created; relations with fraternal parties and countries were disrupted.

From a distance of 10 years we see that under Comrade Gustav Husak's leadership the party has succeeded in implementing the program of consolidation and in insuring a further all-round development of our society. The key to these successes was the fact that the new leadership, headed by Comrade Gustav Husak, restored party unity on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, gave it back the quality and position of the leading force of our society and reestablished relations of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. In spite of all kinds of difficulties and complications in the internal and, particularly, external conditions, we are successfully implementing the construction of an advanced socialist society and are continuing economic and cultural growth.

Our people will never forget that this leadership proved successful under complicated conditions, that it gave the people back their social securities and that it was due to them that Socialist Czechoslovakia--as a firm part of the socialist community--has true friends again.

The experience of the past 10 years confirms that Comrade Gusrav Husak is an outstanding politician, statesman and official of the international communist movement who has proved--through his firm attitudes and courage in political struggles, through his intellect and personal qualities--to be an ardent communist, Czechoslovak patriot and socialist internationalist who has demonstrated an unshakable conviction and dedication to communist ideals. He has demonstrated a wide theoretic range of vision, organizational ability and a creative approach in each of his activities influencing the progressive development of society. Through his entire fruitful life he is leaving an indelible mark on the history of Czechoslovakia and its people, its struggle for socialism and its striving for a happy, materially and spiritually rich life.

SOVIET KOMSOMOL OFFICIAL PRESENTS MEDAL TO HUSAK

LD111948Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A jubilee medal on the 60th anniversary of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth League [Komsomol] was presented in Prague today to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic. The presentation was made by Yuriy Sayamov, candidate member of the Komsomol Central Committee and an official of the Soviet Embassy in Czechoslovakia. Vladimir Matskevich, Soviet ambassador in Czechoslovakia, was present at the presentation of the medal.

HUSAK CONGRATULATES PDRY'S ISMA'IL ON ELECTION

LD111956Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent a telegram to 'Abd al-Fattah Isma'il, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Yemeni Socialist Party, congratulating him on his election as chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

ATTORNEY FOR CHARTER 77 SPOKESMAN PRESSURED TO DROP CASE

LD121001Y Rome IL POPOLO in Italian 10 Jan 79 p 12 LD

[Unattributed report: "Prague: Dissident Sabata's Defense Attorney Threatened"]

[Text] Vienna--Prague lawyer Josef Danis, currently involved in defending human rights movement Charter 77 spokesman Jaroslav Sabata, has been forced by the Czechoslovak authorities to abandon the case on penalty of expulsion from the Czechoslovak lawyers' association. This was announced by dissident sources in Prague. Sabata, one of the three spokesmen for the Charter 77 movement, will be tried Thursday and will have to answer to the charge of assaulting a policeman during his arrest on 1 October last year near the Polish border. The dissident's daughter Anna Sabata has made it known from Prague that her father's defense attorney told her about the pressures exerted on him by the authorities and the impossibility of continuing to defend her father.

JOSHUA NKOMO LEAVES CZECHOSLOVAKIA 11 JAN

LD111528Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] The delegation of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, headed by its president and copresident of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, Joshua Nkomo, left Czechoslovakia today.

The guests were seen off at Ruzyne Airport by Tomas Travnicek, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and deputy chairman of the National Front, Zdenko Cheben, deputy head of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and by representatives of the Czechoslovak solidarity committee with nations of Africa and Asia.

GOODS EXCHANGE, PAYMENTS AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

LD112106Y Prague CTK in English 1915 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Prague, Jan 11, CETEKA--A Czechoslovak-Chinese intergovernmental agreement on goods exchanges and payments in 1979 was signed here today by Miroslav Pursa, Czechoslovak deputy foreign trade minister, and Tsui Chun, Chinese deputy foreign trade minister. The Chinese deputy minister was received today by Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Minister Andrej Barcak.

ALOIS INDRA RECEIVES ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR

LD111350Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, today received Ionel Diaconescu, ambassador of the Romanian Socialist Republic in Czechoslovakia, at the latter's own request.

LENART VISITS FARMS IN DUNAJSKA STREDA, BRATISLAVA AREAS

LD102153Y Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Excerpt] Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, accompanied by Ignac Janak and Jan Janik, members of the Presidium of the Central Committee, today visited some agricultural enterprises in the Dunajska Streda and Bratislava County districts.

TU'S APPEAL FOR MASTERING COUNTRY'S DIFFICULT SITUATION

AU101423Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 9 Jan 79 p 1 AU

[CTK report: "Central Trade Union Council's Appeal to All Working People; With Maximum Effort To Master the Exceptional Situation"]

[Text] The Central Trade Union Council's [URO] Presidium has discussed the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government statement on the further course of action in securing fuel and energy supplies, and expresses its full support for the measures adopted.

It has approved the current instructions concerning the trade union bodies' participation in their implementation. It highly values the working people's selfless and active approach to the solution of the exceptional situation in the present difficult weather and working conditions. Particular recognition is due miners, power engineers, railroad workers and workers of the road transportation system who have been displaying exemplary heroism. And recognition is also due to those who have been untiringly helping them, and all those who have been insuring the national economy's smooth operation.

In this complex situation the URO Presidium appeals to all trade union organizations and bodies to continue displaying a high degree of consciousness, selflessness and work activity, to exert all their energy to master the situation in the extraction, transportation and unloading of coal, and to insure the power engineering sector's smooth operation.

We expect the workers in engineering as well as in other sectors to extend their helping hand to insure smooth operation and prompt repairs of mining and power engineering equipment, particularly of conveyor belts, railroad cars and trucks. We have no doubt that trade unionists in plants will organize smooth unloading of all substrates in order to empty railroad cars, and that they will effectively help with labor brigades and vehicles. Trade union bodies and organizations in the food industry, trade and services are coresponsible for insuring the smooth supply of the population with heat, food and other vital necessities.

It is a matter of honor for all trade unionists to display and insure in enterprises, plants and on all worksites a high degree of discipline and active support to and aid in the implementation of all essential measures necessitated by the difficult climatic conditions, such as changes in the working time, special shifts, the regulation of fuel and energy deliveries and energy, labor brigade help at short notice and similar things.

We expect that in particular the bodies of the trade unions, beginning with the trade union central committees, will actively participate in the solution of all urgent measures, and the district trade union councils will insure a coordinated deployment of the labor brigades, particularly of the unloading and clean-up squads and maintenance men.

The URO Presidium appeals to trade union bodies, functionaries and all members of the revolutionary trade union movement to exert maximum efforts to successfully master the exceptional situation and contribute to insuring the entire national economy's normal operation.

FOJTIK SPEAKS AT TRIBUNA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD102234Y Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1900 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A ceremonial meeting took place in Prague today on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the journal TRIBUNA, the weekly of the CPCZ Central Committee for ideology and politics. It was attended by a delegation from the CPCZ Central Committee led by secretary Jan Fojtik. Other members of the delegation were Oldrich Svestka, member of the Central Committee Secretariat and chief editor of RUDE PRAVO, and Otto Cmolik, head of a department of the Central Committee.

TRIBUNA Chief Editor Karel Horak in his address evaluated the 10-year development of the periodical whose first issue came out on 15 January 1969. TRIBUNA has entered its name in the history of the struggle for the strengthening of socialism and for the building of the developed socialist society in Czechoslovakia.

The meeting was then addressed by CPCZ Central Committee Secretary Jan Fojtik. He said that, in the struggle against the right wing, there gradually concentrated around the journal the core of the openly working journalists, a continuously growing number of the party's ideological workers and activists from many sectors, who played an important part in the unmasking of the antisocialist counterrevolutionary platform of the right wing, and in the great ideological cleansing work without which the exposure and definitive defeat of the alleged democrats and humanists of the so-called process of rebirth would not have been possible. TRIBUNA furnished the testimony for that part of our journalism which preserved its backbone, remained loyal to socialism and did not betray the principles of proletarian internationalism, and helped greatly to awaken the conscience of a number of others through their attitude which found its expression, among other things, in the well-known proclamation "Words for Our Own Ranks."

In this context Comrade Fojtik talked about the duties of the socialist journalists to strengthen socialism, contribute to its development and to spread and defend its ideas. He said that our mass media should demonstrate every day the strength and advantages of the socialist democracy. They are themselves an important instrument of democracy and must contribute to its development, unmask malpractices and their causes, and mobilize the broad masses of the working people to overcome shortcomings.

Comrade Fojtik further stressed that our propaganda must concentrate attention primarily on the realization of the congress decisions, on the full understanding of the complex conditions in which the line laid down by congress is being realized and which demands a change of the thinking of all who have not yet understood what is happening around us in the world, the consequences of the deep crisis of capitalism which has gone on for several years, and the meaning of the categorical demand of congress to work in all fields objectively and well.

He referred to the fact that our propaganda is facing a particularly important duty: To point out systematically and prove by evidence the creative power and fruitfulness of the Leninist ideology, the Marxist-Leninist class explanation of the contemporary struggle with imperialism; a struggle whose axis is the fight of capitalism in its state monopolistic, imperialist stage with real socialism in which the Soviet Union is the main force.

Comrade Jan Fojtik handed to the editorial staff of TRIBUNA a letter of greetings from the Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee on the 10th anniversary of the journal.

The letter stresses that TRIBUNA has become an important instrument of the party in the fight against the rightwing and antisocialist forces. At a time when the representatives of the right wing still held positions in the other media, TRIBUNA linked up with the revolutionary and internationalist traditions of the Czechoslovak communist press and, together with the journal ZPRAVY, gave a truthful critical picture of the post-January development and the complex struggle which was going on in the party and society.

The letter also pays high tribute to the work of those who participated in the foundation of TRIBUNA and in the fulfillment of its mission in the past decade. On the occasion of TRIBUNA's 10th anniversary, the letter from the CPCZ CC Secretariat pays tribute to the editorial staff and the whole group of contributors for their devoted and honest work for the benefit of the CPCZ and our people. It also wishes them much success in their future work for the all-round development of socialism in our country, for new victories of the ideas of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, the forces of progress and peace throughout the world.

In his words of thanks, Chief Editor Karel Horak assured the CPCZ Central Committee that the editorial staff will use all its strength for the implementation of the decisions of the 15th congress in the field of ideology.

LUCAN, OTHERS RECEIVE CHURCH DIGNITARIES

AU111500Y Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[CTK report: "For Peace Throughout the World"]

[Text] At the state Prague-Kolodeje Castle on Tuesday, in the presence of CSSR Minister of Culture Milan Klusak, CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan received representatives of evangelical churches, religious societies and of the regional association of the CSSR Christian Peace Conference.

The representatives of the churches gave assurance of their full support for the further development of our socialist society, the policy of the government and of the National Front, and the struggle for lasting world peace.

The reception was attended by Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium.

BRIEFS

WEATHER CAUSES DIFFICULTIES--A waterpipe with a diameter of 1,500 millimeters has burst in Karlovy Vary as a result of a rapid change in temperature. Water penetrated the main canalization tunnel now under construction and damaged a locomotive and a car. Estimated damage: Kcs180,000. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

IDEOLOGICAL WORK IN SLOVAKIA--Slovak Communist Party's regional and district secretaries for ideological work discussed in Bratislava on 5 January topical questions pertaining to the party's ideological work. The session was presided over by L. Pezlar, Slovak Communist Party Central Committee Presidium member. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 6 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

HAGER RECEIVES LEADERS OF VISITING CP DELEGATIONS

LD112236Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, today received heads of the delegations of fraternal parties from socialist countries who had been attending a 3-day exchange of experience on questions of cooperation in the field of social sciences.

ADDITIONAL MEDICAL SUPPLIES SENT TO ANGOLA

LD121110Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 12 Jan 79 LD

[Text] A further solidarity consignment from the GDR for the Angolan people was handed over in Luanda yesterday. It consists of [word indistinct] and medical supplies for wounded patriots.

During the past year, 151 seriously wounded Angolans have received medical treatment in the GDR.

TUDEH PARTY STATEMENT ON BAKHTIAR CABINET REPORTED

AU101215Y East Berlin BERLINER ZEITUNG in German 9 Jan 79 p 5 AU

[ADN Paris dispatch: "Tudeh Party on Bakhtiar Cabinet"]

[Text] In connection with the appointment of Bakhtiar to the post of prime minister and the forming of a new cabinet the Executive Committee of the Tudeh Party's Central Committee stresses in a statement that presentation of a bankrupt and isolated regime under whatever pretext means nothing but a continuation of the machinations and intrigues against the Iranian people. The Tudeh Party expresses its conviction that at this moment an unprecedented importance is attached to safeguarding the unity of the ranks of the Iranian people and to strengthening the national political organizations in implementing the people's demands.

TISCH PRAISES MANSFELD WORKERS FOR COMPETITION INITIATIVE

DW111044Y East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1813 GMT 10 Jan 79 DW

[Excerpt from speech by SED Politburo member and FDGB Central Executive Committee Chairman Harry Tisch at the meeting of shop stewards of the Mansfeld Wilhelm Pieck combine in Eisleben--recorded]

[Text] Dear comrades and friends, dear colleagues: I think it is of special importance that the full assembly of shop stewards is presently taking place when the struggle for overcoming the damage caused by adverse weather is still being waged throughout the country. We are waging the struggle for overcoming the damage and already during this struggle we are posing for ourselves the tasks [words indistinct] for eliminating the backlogs and for further development of the tasks that we have assumed in the 30th year of the existence of our worker-peasant state.

In the 30th year of the existence of our German Democratic Republic you, the representatives of the more than 40,000 working people of the Mansfeld Wilhelm Pieck Combine, adopt your competition projects for 1979. In doing so, dear colleagues, you are undertaking the commitment, on the basis of your plan, offset plan [gegenplan], and competition program, to supply our national economy with nonferrous metals and semifinished products in maintaining allocation, quantity and quality requirements, timeliness and to fulfill important export tasks in addition. In (?coke), aluminium, semifinished products and nonferrous metals, as well as with respect to a multitude of other products you are an important supplier for the metalworking and electronics-electrical engineering industries, just as you are the final producer in the broad assortment of consumer goods.

Thus, work and deeds by the working people of the Mansfeld combine wield a special weight for the implementation of our economic tasks. In your joint letter with other combines of the ore-mining, metallurgical and potash-mining branch you already made the voluntary commitment to turn out products equivalent to one full day's work this year in excess of the state plan tasks and [words indistinct].

This commitment, which is exemplary in view of complicated weather conditions at the beginning of the year, is being bolstered by today's decision on competition, which also sets the course toward the further enhancement of the quality and effectiveness of the [word indistinct]. This is not only economics [words indistinct], it is your political avowal of our socialist worker-peasant state, of the policy of the ninth party congress. And for this, dear comrades and colleagues, I would like to express to you and to all working people of the Mansfeld combine the gratitude of the SED Central Committee and the FDGB Central Executive Committee, and to convey to you the personal greetings of Comrade Erich Honecker. [applause]

As we know, Comrade Honecker in his Dresden speech termed the unity of economic and social policies as the core of social progress, as the core of our revolution. It means simultaneously that we are solving with socialist competition the important revolutionary task. If we use all our energy and ability for increasing work productivity, we will be aiming for the significant and decisive [words indistinct] continuing to build socialism.

Today's decision [words indistinct] is a revolutionary document for all trade union people of this combine. If party and trade unions continuously aim for ambitious plans and high achievements in socialist competition, it means continuing persistently along the line of the ninth party congress to the people's benefit. Our achievements are most important for further improving our material and cultural living standard. In doing this we embark as before on the tested way of [words indistinct] continuing to improve quality and effectiveness. Increase effectiveness in your [words indistinct] indicates that this policy has been successful.

Wherever the [word indistinct] tasks have been handled and developed constructively, wherever priority was given to socialist rationalization and the development of high-quality [word indistinct], new reserves have been constantly opened up. The groundwork was laid for continuous and dynamic economic growth. Scientific-technical progress, ideas and the initiative of innovators [words indistinct] for the achievements that were incorporated in offset plans. The development of initiative and the spirit of innovators is a permanent process. We believe that, therefore, the great strength of socialist competition [words indistinct] will help to make higher achievements.

These higher achievements in accord with our competitive decisions must be used for working on the offset plan in our entire republic. Socialist competition, as expressed in the current decisions, must be directed at qualitative factors as well as qualitative norms. [Words indistinct] socialist competition on principle [words indistinct] as work competition in a Leninist spirit.

Our tested competition slogan says: Use every mark, every hour of work time, and every gram of material for achieving more effectiveness. If we will work like that, implementing the 1979 economic target figures as well as ambitious offset plans, we will create the prerequisite for further improving our material and cultural living standards.

Dear colleagues, [words indistinct] the 30th birthday of our republic. With your 30 good deeds you are honoring the great historic event in the life of our people. We demand the requisite knowledge and skill of every combine member. But I am certain that everybody will do his best. I wish all of you health and strength. I wish you great success to the glory and honor of our socialist homeland, our German Democratic Republic. [applause]

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND COMMENTS ON KAMPUCHEAN VICTORY

AU1116302 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[C.D. commentary: "The Victory of the Kampuchean People--An Event of World Policy Significance"]

[Text] The GDR has recognized the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Council [KPRC]. In a telegram to Heng Samrin, chairman of the KPRC and chairman of the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS], the GDR Government welcomes the objective of the KPRC to build a peaceful, democratic, neutral and nonalined Kampuchea proceeding toward socialism. The GDR expresses its readiness to cultivate political-diplomatic relations and to develop a comprehensive cooperation.

The entire GDR people are watching with great satisfaction how a new chapter is being opened up in the millenial history of Kampuchea. "The revolutionary power rests in the hands of the Kampuchean people," this is the key sentence in the statement on the founding of the KPRC, published in Phnom Penh. The just struggle waged by the revolutionary armed forces, supported by the population, under the leadership of KNUFNS, has sweft away the tyrannical regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. This is a great victory for the Kampuchean people and at the same time an event of world political significance.

The just struggle of the Kampuchean people was watched with sympathy by all progressive world forces; their victory is being welcomed by them with joy. The leading representatives of the Soviet Union have congratulated the Kampuchean people in a message to Heng Samrin on this event of historical significance, and have assured free Kampuchea of USSR support. The neighboring socialist states of Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Lao People's Democratic Republic have, without delay, recognized the KPRC as the only legitimate and true representative of the Kampuchean people. The parties and organizations of many countries are affirming in these hours their solidarity with the Kampuchean patriots.

But an ill wind prevails in the camp of international reaction. Bucketsful of lies are being spilled to disparage the liberation struggle of the Kampuchean people, to slander the truly patriotic forces of this Southeast Asian country as well as the attitude of the Soviet Union, Vietnam and other socialist states.

But the lies are to no avail in this case. The facts speak a stubborn language: They speak for themselves.

After their victory over U.S. aggression in the spring of 1973 the Kampuchean people were cheated of its fruit--the chance to usher in a new era of independence, freedom and socialism. The reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique abrogated all power. A dictatorial, militarist regime unparalleled in its cruelty was set up in Kampuchea, as was underscored by KNUFNS in its statement of 3 December 1978.

Even the imperialist mass media, which today are mourning the old regime, at one time reported how the former rulers were flaunting the most elementary human rights with forced depopulation of cities and destruction of all human ties, and how they had turned the country into one single large prison, not shrinking even from mass murders of their own people. At that time Western newspapers also openly reported that this regime had actually been forced on Kampuchea from the outside, that is, was being comprehensively supported by Beijing [Peking] and incited to unleash a barbarian war against Socialist Vietnam, and was reared for this purpose.

All this, oppression, terror and murder must have legitimately aroused resistance on the part of the people. Because the Kampuchean people want to live in freedom, independence, national dignity, social progress and peace with its neighbors it rose against the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique. Because the KNUFNS had worked out a clearcut program for the national salvation of Kampuchea, it was supported by the peoples' masses to the best of their strength and it was because of this that the revolutionary armed forces were received as liberators everywhere.

The people of Kampuchea have now taken their fate into their own hands. The organs of popular power have annulled all the discriminatory measures of the former regime. Every Kampuchean can live with his family together again, can return to his former place of residence and freely move in the country. Schools will be set up again for the children. The KPRC swiftly implements the program of the revolution. This is a truly great victory for the Kampuchean people.

No less significant are the first few foreign policy steps of the people's power in Kampuchea. In a message to the Patriotic Front of Vietnam the KNUFNS Central Committee emphasized that KNUFNS "resolutely pursues a policy of peace" and applies itself to the "restoration and preservation of the traditional friendship between the Kampuchean people and the Vietnamese fraternal people."

The conflict between these two states controlled at a distance by Beijing posed a great threat not only to peace in Southeast Asia. The policy of great-power chauvinism and hegemonism, the policy of imperialist reaction has now suffered a painful defeat. The cause of peace and the right of the peoples to national independence and self-determination has triumphed in Southeast Asia. This truly is an event of world historical significance.

DOMESTIC RADIO SCORES WESTERN MEDIA REACTION TO CAMBODIA

ID102241Y East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Klaus-Dieter Kroeber commentary]

[Text] For 5 million people in Southeast Asia a terrible nightmare has ended after almost 4 years. It prompts certain Western media to run the most malicious campaign against the forces that have ended it. I speak of Kampuchea, still misnamed by some Cambodia, the name given it by its former French colonial masters.

What has caused this excitement? What has so enraged the journalists who showed such restraint when American bombs were killing hundreds of thousands, indeed millions in Indochina, including Kampuchea? Consider the country's recent history.

When in the spring of 1975 the hard-won victory over the American intruders was celebrated in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, power was seized in Kampuchea--with manifest Beijing [Peking] support--by men who cheated brave people of their fruits of victory. They were cheated in a way to make you shudder. The beautiful tropical country was turned into one vast concentration camp. The towns were emptied; people were driven into the countryside, into so-called communes where they were deprived of the most primitive human rights. Property was abolished. There were no schools, no cultural life, no newspapers and no enterprises. Cultural monuments were destroyed, freedom of religion proscribed although the majority of people worshipped Buddha. Only collective marriage ceremonies were allowed with the consent of the authorities who prescribed the choice of spouse.

Traditional family ties were severed. The whole nation, from the infant to the elderly, was allowed to do one thing only, toil until late into the night, toil with scanty food, mutely, without demur. The least sign of protest, even exhaustion, led to slaughter. The Phnom Penh rulers, who must have been psychopaths, had the people killed with axes and cleavers. Two million are thought to have died by murder or starvation.

In order to divert attention from this hell at home, Kampuchea's rulers, again encouraged and backed by China with arms, invaded their peaceful neighbor, Vietnam, their former ally in the war against the American mass murderers.

To be sure, Western media wrote about that too. They wrote with exuberance. For they called the criminal regime in Phnom Penh communist. What happened there was precisely in line with the notion of communism with which the world was to be frightened ever since the publication of the "Communist Manifesto" by Marx and Engels and the birth of the Soviet Union and, later, of a whole community of socialist states. The poster of a communist holding a knife between his teeth has for over a century been a standard weapon of those who fear like the plague the new, truly humane, society which historically supersedes their inhuman system. The Phnom Penh criminals superbly fitted the capitalist stereotype of socialism. When they started to fire at Vietnam the joy was all the greater. For now one could wallow in reports of war between two communist countries. The tormented people of Kampuchea put an end to this specter. At the beginning of last December the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was set up as the organizational and military center which, to the relief of millions, took up the armed struggle. Its rapid victory proves that it enjoyed the wholehearted support of the whole nation.

Now there is a hue and cry from Western pens and loudspeakers. For it is indeed the people, truly its representatives, who have gained power. I scanned any number of West German newspapers today for reports of normalization in Kampuchea, of how a profoundly relieved and happy people reacted to the first decisions of the People's Revolutionary Council: Everyone can rejoin his family; return to his domicile; move freely across the country; choose his own wife or her own husband; practice the religion he thinks right. Schools are being set up for the children. The hand of understanding and peaceful coexistence is extended to neighbors and to the world at large. All are heading for a life in freedom, independence, national dignity, social progress and peace. We, at any rate, rejoice wholeheartedly with our friends in Kampuchea.

WEST BERLINER CONVICTED OF TRANSIT VIOLATIONS

LD051810Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1530 GMT 5 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Schwerin Bezirk court sentenced an agent of the criminal Lenzlinger gang, Karima Stiller, resident of West Berlin, to 10 years imprisonment on 5 January 1979 for crimes committed under Article 105 of the criminal code involving misuse of the transit agreement. The Ford-Taunus car used for the crimes, with the registration number BRV 287, was impounded.

It was established at the trial that since May 1978 the culprit had taken part in 18 subversive acts on the GDR transit routes--acts perpetrated by the Lenzlinger gang which were contrary to international law. She received her criminal instructions from 'Abd ar-Rahim, the head of the Lenzlinger gang's West Berlin branch for traffic in human beings and drug smuggling, who lives in West Berlin, and his accomplice Winhold Nitsche.

In accordance with her instructions, Karima Stiller obtained permits for entry to the GDR under false pretences. She gave fictitious names and addresses of GDR citizens. In order to make her alleged "family trips" more convincing, she travelled in the company of her two children, both minors, into the GDR in her Ford-Taunus car which was prepared for the crimes. On several occasions she deviated illegally from the transit route and carried out courier services and so-called feeder services.

Karima Stiller was caught red-handed and detained by GDR security organs on 8 September 1978 while attempting to perpetrate crimes of this kind. Her two children, who had been unscrupulously misused by the agent, were first taken to a children's home and later taken back to West Berlin.

FRG Citizen Convicted

LD082344Y East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1537 GMT 8 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The Potsdam Bezirk court today sentenced West German citizen Klaus-Peter Lang to 11 years' imprisonment for crimes committed under Article 105 of the penal code involving misuse of the transit agreement for the secret service controlled criminal Lampl gang.

Lang had been actively involved in the planning and execution of subversive crimes against the GDR as the driver of vehicles used for smuggling, as a courier and as a recruiter for members for the gang.

It was proved during the trial that Lang had been deeply involved in procuring vehicles used for smuggling as well as forged car registration papers. He said that a member of the Marburg CID had encouraged him to use the forged documents, but only for his subversive activities outside FRG territory.

Lang was also involved in setting up a branch of the gang in Regensburg, which was registered as a firm going by the name Reinhold GMBH and which served as a cover for the Lampl gang's crimes.

Lang also knew of Lampl's connections with secret service branches in West Berlin--to whom he sent people to be used for intelligence activity--with the Hamburg CID for the purpose of screening the agents, with newspapers belonging to the Springer concern and with the Hartmann-Bund, the West German doctors' association which gave the gang contracts to carry out crimes.

In all his crimes, Lang, disguised as a tourist, repeatedly misused the transit agreement and the generous visiting arrangements for FRG citizens. The Ford car, registration number R-CZ 724, used for the crime has been confiscated.

BRIEFS

JOINT SOVIET ARMY ACTIVITIES--The Secretariat of the Central Executive Committee of the German-Soviet Friendship Society and a delegation of the main Political Administration of the Group of Soviet Armed Forces in Germany (GSFG) deliberated on measures for the preparation of the 30th anniversary of the GDR at a meeting in Berlin. On this occasion Kurt Thieme, secretary general of the friendship society, and Col Gen Ivan Mednikov, chief of the main Political Administration of the GSFG, exchanged plans for joint activities in 1979. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

SOCIALIST SOCIAL SCIENTISTS CONFERENCE--An exchange of experiences lasting several days on problems related to cooperation among the fraternal parties from socialist countries in the field of social sciences is opening in the GDR capital today. Problems of enhancing the effectiveness of existing multilateral problem commissions and research groups are the main subjects of the meeting. Participating in the deliberations are: representatives of the pertinent departments of the Central Committees as well as leading social scientists from the BCP, the MPRP, the PZPR, the RCP, the CPSU, the CPCZ, the MSZMP, the Vietnam Communist Party and the SED. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

CUBAN ANNIVERSARY RECEPTION--Nicolas Rodriguez, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Cuba to the GDR, gave a reception in Berlin on 9 January on the 20th anniversary of the victory of the Cuban revolution. His invitation was accepted by members and candidate members of the SED Central Committee: Erich Mueckenberger, Harry Tisch, Paul Verner, Egon Krenz and Inge Lange; Prof Dr Heinrich Hoffmann, State Council deputy chairman; deputy chairmen of the Council of Ministers Hans-Joachim Heusinger and Dr Herbert Weiz; as well as by other members of the SED Central Committee, State Council, Council of Ministers, and the People's Chamber Presidium. Other personalities, including Dr Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs, were also guests at the evening. Chiefs of missions accredited to the GDR also were present. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

1979 FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY PROJECTS--Erich Mueckenberger, member of the SED Central Committee and president of the German-Soviet Friendship Society, received on 9 January Yevgeniy Ivanov, deputy chairman of the Presidium of the Association of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries. The mutual activities in 1979 and problems related to preparing the 30th anniversary were discussed during the talks. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU]

FOREIGN MINISTER PUJA RETURNS FROM MALTA

LD112216Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Frigyes Puja has arrived home from Malta. Our foreign minister first had talks with his counterpart in Libya and then paid an official visit to Malta at the invitation of the Maltese prime minister and foreign minister.

BORBELY ATTENDS PARTY COMMITTEE SESSION, VISITS FACTORY

LD112323Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Sandor Borbely acquainted himself with the work of the Csepel automotive factory today. The secretary of the party Central Committee first visited the Pesterzsebet plant of the enterprise and then visited the Szigetszentmiklos plant. In the afternoon Sandor Borbely participated in the expanded session of the party committee, which discussed the economic and political program for the current year.

NEMETH ATTENDS DISTRICT COMMITTEE MEETING

LD120152Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Karoly Nemeth, MSZMP Politburo member and secretary of the Central Committee, has taken part in the session of the Gyoengyoes District party committee, which discussed the fulfillment of last year's economic plan and the tasks for the current year.

HAVASI ADDRESSES VESZPREM COMMITTEE SESSION

LD120154Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Ferenc Havasi, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, has acquainted himself with the work of the party and social organizations in Veszprem County. Afterwards he addressed the Veszprem party committee's expanded session on the tasks deriving from the December resolutions of the Central Committee.

GYORI VISITS NEWSPAPER, PLANT IN SZOLNOK

LD120156Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Imre Gyori, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, this morning heard a briefing on the development of Szolnok County and then visited the editorial offices of the Szolnok MEGYEI NEPLAP. In the afternoon Imre Gyori spoke at the members' meeting of the party organization of the Szolnok plant of the Tisza furniture factory.

BISZKU ATTENDS INAUGURATION OF VASAROSNAMENY AS TOWN

LD112247Y Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Vasarosnameny in Szabolcs-Szatmar County has been declared a town. Bela Biszku, member of the MSZMP Politburo, made the festive speech and presented the founding document at the session of the new town council.

GUADELOUPE SUMMIT, U.S.-PRC TIES ASSESSED

LD111144Y Budapest MTI in English 1035 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 11, (MTI)--No resolutions were passed and no communique issued by the Guadeloupe summit meeting. In spite of these facts it became obvious that the talks between Carter, Giscard d'Estaing, Schmidt and Callaghan were marked by serious contradictions and differences of views, writes the Washington correspondent of NEPSZABADSAG in the daily's Thursday issue. The article then points out:

Newspaper reports refer, for instance, to differing positions about the sales of weapons and war technology for China. Carter calmed his partners with a peculiar statement, stressing that the opening towards China had been a constructive step and then with a surprising turn he added: "I hope that the closer relations between the United States and China will in future have the result that our friendly relations with the Soviet Union's people will strengthen."

Carter's words indicate that America was called to account by its European partners because of its China policy. However, the picture is complete only if we take into consideration that France is carrying on talks about arms sales with China and Callaghan has just announced, arriving in Guadeloupe, the deal on Harrier military aircraft between London and Beijing [Peking].

Presumably, Bonn, London or Paris is not enthusiastic for the "new world political arrangement" expected in Washington from the Chinese-American relations. Although they willingly play with the idea of concluding their own deals with China but still they intend to pursue this policy with the simultaneous preservation of the international balance and their own prestige.

It is worth noting that Western press claims that the negotiating partners had made the first step to establishing a privileged "Atlantic directorate". Its task would be to determine Western strategy and tactics in the field of global and regional policy. In observers' opinion the four politicians reviewed also the situation in Southeast Asia and the crisis in Iran.

It was a surprise and a sign of the differences on other issues that in their television statements the negotiating sides spoke only about SALT-II, about one single but extremely sensitive aspect of it, about the relations between Western powers and the Soviet Union which, as revealed by their words, may be unfavourably affected by the development of the contacts between the United States and China. The participants assured their support for the earliest possible conclusion and ratification of the SALT-II accords, states in the end the commentary.

PRC SUPPORT FOR FALLEN CAMBODIAN REGIME NOTED

LD091155Y Budapest MTI in English 1046 GMT 9 Jan LD

[Text] Budapest, January 9, (MTI)--MTI's Beijing [Peking] correspondent reports:

Following a 2-day visit in Beijing, Prince Norodom Sihanouk left via Tokyo for New York in order to attend at the head of the "governmental delegation" of the overthrown Pol Pot regime the extraordinary meeting discussing Cambodia of the UN Security Council.

In the course of his stay in Beijing, Sihanouk carried on talks with Chinese leaders as well as with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping]. Observers noted that although Chinese chiefs assured the Pol Pot regime of "full solidarity" in words, they have in fact not committed themselves in favour of the leaders of the practically overthrown regime. Diplomatic and press circles in Beijing consider worth noting that in his 5-hour press conference held on Monday Sihanouk himself spoke with reservations about the internal policy pursued by the Pol Pot regime.

Deng Xiaoping, who was present at the Beijing Airport to meet Sihanouk, has this time taken leave of the prince and his party at the Chinese Government's house of guests. At the airport Sihanouk was seen off among others by Vice Premiers Geng Biao [Keng Piao] and Chen Muhua [Chen Mu-hua]. For that matter, rumours were spread in the Chinese capital that at the very worst Pol Pot and his companions intend to settle down in China.

VICTORY OF CAMBODIAN NATIONAL UNITED FRONT HAILED

AU111452Y Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Jan 79 p 3 AU

[Tibor Varkonyi article: "Cambodia"]

[Text] There is no doubt that, with the liberation of Cambodia, a new chapter has begun in Southeast Asian politics. For the first time since the Paris accords concluded with the United States, public affairs, or, what is perhaps the most important factor, foreign policy is being conducted by governments sharing the same intentions and pursuing approximately common objectives in the three countries of the former Indochina area, Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia. China's intentions of power have been premature in its immediate neighborhood, it has failed to drive a wedge between the three countries and the intervening interlude has been short-lived. As for the future, this is a significant victory for the Cambodian National United Front and the existence of the new revolutionary government established in Phnom Penh on Monday [8 January].

It must be noted immediately that the development of conditions in Southeast Asia has recently become an important aspect of the world political struggle for power. Particularly in recent months, the Beijing [Peking] leadership following Mao Zedong [Mao Tse-tung] made no bones that it is striving to develop a broad united Asian and Pacific front against the Soviet Union and the socialist world in general, allying itself with anybody whom Beijing had previously regarded as its mortal enemy. The Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuo-feng] and Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-Ping] clique is systematically pursuing this goal. First, they produced the Chinese-Japanese treaty and, in recent weeks, they were maneuvering to turn this peculiar relationship into a triangle by "playing up" relations between Washington and Beijing.

This throws new light on internal Chinese developments as well. It would be self-delusion to deny the fact of changes. Undoubtedly, everything is in motion in the former "Kingdom of Heaven" and there is an endeavor to cast off a great deal of ballast from Mao's unrealistic, very often astonishing heritage. The question is why, however. The reason is to insure that the great-power aspect, the expansionist angle, the very same Maoist policy comes better into play, that the intention to hold sway to this end should not be hampered by systematized internal chaos and uncertainty. It was considerably easier to "sell" to Carter and Brzezinski Deng's pragmatist policy than the inconsistencies of a chaotic China under the Red Guards.

The Cambodian patriots struggling for a program on the building of a socialist society have emerged victorious if the success of the Cambodian National United Front has thwarted this Chinese policy--and who could doubt that it has. The recent coordinated Western press campaign has nothing in common with objective facts. Hanoi has not concealed for a moment that its political sympathy and active support lies with the revolutionaries opposing the Pol Pot regime, since Vitenam confronted the clients of the Chinese along its borders. It suffices to glance at the news commentaries of the Hanoi papers, printed under red-letter headlines, to gather what satisfaction has been elicited by the success. There is no doubt that Southeast Asian conditions have become considerably modified through the fundamental change in Cambodia.

The fall of the Pol Pot clique also constitutes an ignominious failure of Chinese methods. From its own viewpoint, Beijing has made a grave mistake here. Until its last moment, the scuttled Cambodian regime embodied the same style of leadership that was characteristic of the recently condemned "gang of four" in China. If it were not such a paradox, we would even venture to say that this Cambodia was a sterile experimental laboratory of Maoism. The government was headed by paranoid army officers and the solution, as conceived by them, of the "city-village antagonism" was carried to extremes. The so-called Khmer Rouge lined up the entire population for a forced march and compelled people alive and half-dead to wander and lumber around in order, allegedly, to win the battle for rice. The result was that, although little rice sprouted on the waterlogged tracts, in its hunger, the population fed itself on insects and roots. Those who could no longer work either perished through sheer exhaustion or were killed by the omnipotent soldiers guarding them, who were not held responsible in the least for their deeds.

Thus, it was by no means surprising that, merely a few weeks after its large-scale offensive launched around Christmas, the National United Front swept away the Pol Pot clique. There are not many governments in the world that have become so alienated from the entire population. The people greeted the United Front fighters, who pulled them out of their nightmare, not only as their liberators, but as their saviors. Phnom Penh, the capital that used to have 2 million inhabitants, vegetated as a ghost town in recent years, having only a few ten thousand inhabitants, people who have been left behind and privileged people settled there. No wonder it collapsed like a house of cards.

Through the decisive turnabout, China is facing a dilemma. What should it do, what can it do for its minions? If it initiates an armed intervention and tries to rescue this regime, which is rotten to the core, to the last, it can expect to land in an awkward position. It cannot obtain U.S. support, on which it is counting. Also, Washington fidgeted uncomfortably. Carter made much ado in proclaiming his "human rights" campaign, so how could he make even his most faithful allies comfortable if he sided with this most loathsome government, a government riding roughshod, without any scruples, over these rights and over human dignity? Thus, the ambiguous attitude has come about that, although he condemns Pol Pot, Ieng Sary and the entire clique, he donned an inside-out toga as a spokesman of sovereignty construed in accordance with the American view. Beijing, too, has understood from the presentation of these two opposite faces that its options are limited. The PEOPLE'S DAILY refrained from committing itself too much. [paragraph continues]

It voiced propaganda slogans, but it was far from paying lip service to an intention of military intervention. What emerges from statements is largely the fact that China is obliged to swallow this bitter pill, it has lost this time.

Of course, the matter is not that simple, after all. It is easily conceivable that a recurrent theme of Chinese statements will somehow come true, the theme of encouraging the Pol Pot clique to hang on in a corner of the country, develop hedgehog bases in inaccessible jungles and, for a while, create difficulties, through rearguard fights, for the new revolutionary regime. It cannot be regarded as entirely improbable, either, that Beijing would organize military acts along the Chinese-Vietnam border systematically to upset the tranquillity of the area. It may foment national differences, instigate the ASEAN countries and cause military, political and diplomatic problems in the area and rekindle its great-power aspirations.

The eight points proclaimed by the People's Revolutionary Council created under the leadership of Heng Samrin in Phnom Penh are an ambitious program. It confronts the rebuilders of the country, which is almost in ruins, with a difficult task and it gives them work for a long time to come. There is a great deal to do domestically, but probably even more complex is the situation there and the situation now developing in Southeast Asia. Every sign indicates that the fundamental change in Cambodia is not the consummation of a process, but rather its beginning. Also, we must recall the circumstances of the three wars to date. What happened here in the past three decades always had international implications. This will probably be the case this time as well, even beyond Asia.

COMMENT ON U.S.-PRC RELATIONS, THREAT TO VIETNAM

LD031142Y Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 3 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, January 2, (MTI)--"It would be worth while for the Carter administration to take notice of the Chinese threats addressed to Hanoi", writes in its Wednesday issue the Budapest daily MAGYAR HIRLAP. When announcing the agreement on normalizing the relations between the United States and the Chinese People's Republic, President Carter claimed that the establishment of diplomatic links between the two states served also peace and stability in Asia. As for the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict it is well-known that the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime, serving the expansionist policy of the Beijing [Peking] leaders, is waging a border-war against Vietnam. Still, Washington held Vietnam responsible for the conflict and stated that an increase in the Cambodian-Vietnamese conflict may threaten the normalization of the American-Vietnamese relations. In the light of this statement the question emerges: Why has the Carter government not been disturbed and is not disturbed by the Chinese leadership's escalation against Vietnam? Is it presumable that the Chinese-American plot developed against Vietnam during the USA's aggression in Indochina is now continuing in a new cast with China taking over the active role played earlier by the United States?"

At the time of the United States' aggression in Indochina, Beijing chiefs were assisting as dormant partners. From among their actions as such we may recall the event in 1972 when, after the Chinese-American joint communique in Shanghai the American military leadership put the port of Haiphong under blockade, Chinese leaders sabotaged the conveyance of railway supplies for the fighting Vietnam.

As a return for this, Washington is now playing the role of a dormant partner in Beijing's ventures designed to weaken Vietnam politically and economically.

"The Chinese-American plot against Vietnam queries the declaration stating that the normalization of the American-Vietnamese [as received] diplomatic relations is serving peace and stability in Asia. Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] is expected to pay an official visit to Washington at the end of January. If bringing about peace and stability in Asia was really being sought by Washington then the Carter administration might make Deng Xiaoping know that Beijing's anti-Vietnamese escalation gives rise to concern. But we can hardly expect such a statement from the leaders of the United States", concludes the commentary.

BRIEFS

JOINT CUBAN PESTICIDE COOPERATION--Hungarian and Cuban experts will cooperate in the production of pesticides. An agreement on this has been concluded by the Veszprem chemical industry research institute with a Havana institute. This year research workers from Havana will analyze in Veszprem the minerals available in their country and suitable for producing pesticides. The pesticides manufactured from Cuban minerals will be tested and classified in Veszprem. [Text] [Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1400 GMT 7 Jan 79 LD]

BELGIAN CULTURAL COMMITTEE--Budapest, January 9, MTI--The 7th session of the joint Hungarian-Belgian cultural commission began Tuesday at the Hungarian Institute for Cultural Relations in Budapest. The deliberations are being attended by a five-member Belgian delegation headed by Jean Carlier, senior director of the Belgian Education and Culture Ministry. The Hungarian team at the discussions is led by Vilmos Meruk, deputy chairman of the Hungarian institute. During the session, the development of bilateral relations will be reviewed and talks will be held about the Hungarian-Belgian inter-governmental cultural and scientific cooperation exchange programme for 1979-81. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1708 GMT 9 Jan 79 LD]

ARMED FORCES ASSIST POPULATION, FIGHT WINTER

AU1116352 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 9 Jan 79 pp 1, 4 AU

[Witold Smolarek dispatch: "Armed Forces Assist the Population--Vice Minister of National Defense Makes a Statement"]

[Text] FOR MANY DAYS NOW SOLDIERS OF THE POLISH PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES HAVE BEEN FIGHTING THE RESULTS OF THIS YEAR'S WINTER AT THE MOST DIFFICULT SECTORS, WORKING IN FREEZING COLD AND SNOWDRIFTS, THEY HAVE DEMONSTRATED THEIR DEDICATED CIVIC ATTITUDE.

THE STRUGGLE AGAINST THE WINTER HAS BEEN JOINED BY SOLDIERS REPRESENTING ALL MILITARY REGIONS AND ALL ARMED SERVICES. OUR ARMED FORCES HAVE ASSISTED THERMAL POWER STATIONS, HAVE TRANSPORTED FOOD AND HAVE WRESTLED WITH ICE JAMS. MILITARY ELECTRIC GENERATORS HAVE BEEN USED IN HOSPITALS, PLANTS AND VILLAGES, AND MILITARY SPECIALIST EQUIPMENT--TANKS, HEAVY ARTILLERY TRACTORS, ARMORED TRANSPORTERS, AQUATIC EQUIPMENT AND HELICOPTERS--HAVE RENDERED INVALUABLE SERVICES.

The traditions of soldierly assistance for the population and for the country, Gen Mieczyslaw Obiedzinski, vice minister of national defense and chief quartermaster, said in his statement to PAP, go back to the very origins of the Polish People's Armed Forces.

THE PRESENT ASSISTANCE GIVEN TO THE COUNTRY BY OUR ARMED FORCES IS REPRESENTED ABOVE ALL BY VARIOUS OPERATIONS CARRIED OUT DURING SPECIALIST TRAINING FOR THE BENEFIT OF AGRICULTURE, CONSTRUCTION, INDUSTRY, COMMUNICATIONS AND OTHER SECTORS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY SUCH AS SERVICES MEDICINE, SOCIAL BUILDING, CULTURAL AND EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND SO ON.

Railroad and highway units have done a great deal for our communications. During their practical training, the soldiers of these units construct and repair railroads, roads, bridges, viaducts and other engineering works. Last year they constructed 96.5 km of railroads, repaired 860 km of tracks and replaced 481 railroad switchpoints. They also built seven railroad bridges and viaducts, 55 km of new highways, 30 road bridges and viaducts, and modernized hundreds of engineering works.

THE MILITARY HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION ARE AN IMPORTANT FORM OF THE FACILITIES OFFERED TO THE POLISH COMMUNITY. MILITARY MEDICAL UNITS ALLOW THEIR SPECIALIST MEDICAL EQUIPMENT TO BE USED FOR COMPLICATED LABORATORY TESTS, AND MILITARY MEDICAL INSTITUTES AND SPECIALIST CENTERS SUPERVISE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN MANY CASES. Military hospitals and clinics offer 50-80 percent of their beds for use by civilian patients. Military physicians participate in emergency services at civilian medical centers. Military volunteers donate about 20 percent of the national donations of blood.

In keeping with the sixth and seventh party congress resolutions, the armed forces are intensively developing agriculture and increasingly tapping all reserves and possibilities in this area in order to provide effective assistance in developing the country's food base. For example, since 1970 the area of farmlands cultivated by the armed forces has increased 11 times, the production of grains has increased 19 times and the number of hogs has increased 2.5 times.

THE VARIOUS OTHER FORMS OF THE ARMED FORCES' ASSISTANCE FOR THE COUNTRY INCLUDE IMPORTANT ACHIEVEMENTS SUCH AS MODERN TECHNICAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS AND BLUEPRINTS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE INTERESTED DEPARTMENTS OF THE NATIONAL ECONOMY. Although common knowledge, it is worth recalling that the military specialists in communications helped last year to solve a very difficult problem of constructing ash disposal facilities at the Patnow power station, across the Goslawickie Lake, which construction made it possible not to switch off for 20 months the 1,700 megawatts produced by that giant power station. Similar improved solutions were carried out during the construction of the central depot in Warsaw and during the operation Transfer I [przerzut I] and Transfer II. Services such as uniforms, fuels and grease, food, quarters and construction provide particularly large assistance for our community. This assistance means not only direct services, but also the provision of materials, technical solutions, equipment and technological designs worth many million zlotys.

PRESS AGENCY COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN CAMBODIA

LD111954Y Warsaw PAP in English 1702 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["Cambodia's Road to Liberation"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Jan, PAP--By commentator of POLISH AGENCY INTERPRESS--The fall of Pol Pot's regime and the liberation of Cambodia by the forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation were the first acts restoring the dignity, sovereignty and independence to that country.

Since April of 1975, which marked the regaining of independence, Cambodia was ruled by the "Khmer Rouge", who shortly after coming to power began the extermination of their own people under the motto of a "radical social revolution in all fields" and "purification of society".

The classical trick of an "external threat" was used to divert the society's attention from the growing inner tensions. This gave rise to the anti-Vietnamese campaign, followed by attacks on the Vietnamese border, destruction of Vietnamese frontier settlements and the brutal killing of the population. It is common knowledge that in January last year Pol Pot rejected all the Vietnamese proposals to negotiate the solution of the conflict.

Entangled in the super-power strategy of Beijing [Peking], the Pol Pot regime began to sink in the swampy ground in its own country. The people's uprising began spreading and attracting numerous detachments of the puppet army, then officers and administration activists. The Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation was formed.

The front appealed to all the citizens--irrespective of their nationality, political orientation and religion--as well as all the Cambodians abroad, to join the uprising with an aim to establish a democratic system and transform Cambodia into a truly peaceful and independent state. The front's declaration defines the tasks of the new authorities as for home policy. The aim is to eliminate as quickly as possible the deformation of socialism introduced by Pol Pot. The part dealing with foreign policy envisages strengthening of cooperation and good-neighbourly relations with all countries of the continent.

The Revolutionary Council, set up on January 8, has begun creating a new organizational structure in the country. The council organizes people's committees which are to manage the country, as well as to explain and implement the front's programme.

The Cambodian patriots cherish no illusions that the rebirth of the country will proceed without problems. Although the Pol Pot regime has been abolished, its leaders who are now out of the country have declared they will launch a guerrilla war. It is easy to guess who their allies will be, the Polish agency concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU SCORES U.S. 'INTERFERENCE' IN IRAN

AU1113527 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 10 Jan 79 p 2 AU

[Krystyna Szeleslowska commentary: "The Iranian Crisis"]

[Text] FOR A FEW DAYS NOW IRAN HAS HAD A NEW, CIVILIAN GOVERNMENT LED BY 63 YEAR-OLD SHAHPUR BAKHTIAR, A POLITICAL LEADER FROM THE TIMES OF PRIME MINISTER MOSSADEQ. THE PRESENT PRIME MINISTER HAS DECIDED TO FREE THE PARTICIPANTS IN DEMONSTRATIONS, HAS ANNOUNCED THAT A DEMOCRATIC SYSTEM WOULD BE INTRODUCED and the SAVAK secret political police, hated by the people and responsible for the persecution of the Iranians, would be abolished, and has promised to gradually cancel the state of emergency. Bakhtiar said that IRAN WOULD NO LONGER BE A "GENDARME OF THE PERSIAN GULF," WHICH POLITICAL OBSERVERS HAVE INTERPRETED, AMONG OTHER THINGS, AS A PROMISE TO END TEHRAN'S ARMED INTERVENTION AGAINST THE PROGRESSIVE FORCES IN THE GULF, PARTICULARLY AGAINST THE INSURGENTS OF THE OMAN PEOPLE'S LIBERATION FRONT.

However, both the civilian government's program and announcement that the shah would go abroad to take a cure, as well as the removal of the most fervent advocates of the iron fist from the political arena, have not made life calmer in Iran.

The new prime minister has begun his mission, following his explusion from his own party--the National Front--which is the largest opposition group. The National Front Executive Committee voted unanimously to remove Bakhtiar from its ranks for his efforts to preserve the monarchy, despite the party's demand that the shah abdicate unconditionally and that the country's system be changed. Nor has the new government been accepted by A. Khomeyni, leader of the Muslim opposition, who said that "this is a usurping and illegal government".

THE SITUATION IN IRAN CONTINUES TO BE ENORMOUSLY TENSE AND THREATENS TO EXPLODE AT ANY MOMENT. The dramatic developments that began on 9 January last year in the holy capital of the Iranian mullahs, with the fatal shots fired into the participants of a religious demonstration, have been transformed into a wave of massive demonstations of the population dissatisfied with the situation inside the country.

THE IRANIANS HAVE MANY REASONS TO BE DISSATISFIED. THE OIL BOOM AND THE AWAKENED AMBITIONS TO MAKE THE COUNTRY THE FIFTH WORLD POWER HAVE PRODUCED DIFFICULTIES IN ECONOMIC AND DAILY LIFE INSTEAD OF EXPECTED PROSPERITY AND TANGIBLE IMPROVEMENTS. THE GAP DIVIDING THE COMMUNITY HAS WIDENED. THE RICH HAVE BECOME RICHER AND THE POOR STILL POORER. THE ENORMOUS OUTLAYS FOR ARMAMENTS (ABOUT $19 BILLION IN 1972-78) AND THE PRESENCE OF 35,000 U.S. ADVISORS HAVE CREATED A SURGE OF SOCIAL PROTEST.

The events in Iran have raised fears in many Western states, which have political and economic ties with that country. The British weekly ECONOMIST wrote in its editorial that "THE UPRISING AGAINST THE SHAH HAS CONFRONTED THE WEST WITH POTENTIALLY ITS MOST DANGEROUS CRISIS IN THE PAST 25 YEARS, SINCE IRAN IS NOT ONLY AN IMPORTANT SUPPLIER OF OIL, BUT ALSO THE MAIN PROTECTOR OF WESTERN INTERESTS IN THE REGION THAT IS PRODUCING ALMOST 50 PERCENT OF THE OIL EXTRACTED OUTSIDE THE SOCIALIST COUNTRIES."

Taken by surprise and concerned about the development of the situation, the United States has sent into Tehran a group of over 60 representatives of the State Department, the CIA and other intelligence services. [paragraph continues]

The American special group is searching in Tehran for the solutions to the crisis that would help preserve U.S. interests in Iran. At the same time, the Western press has reported that the aircraft carrier CONSTELLATION of the U.S. Seventh Fleet may be sent to the Persian Gulf. This is the same carrier that during the oil embargo cruised within the gulf along the shores of the Arab countries as a stiff argument of the U.S. gunboat diplomacy.

THE U.S. ATTEMPTS TO INTERFERE ARE NOT HELPING TO RELIEVE THE SITUATION; ON THE CONTRARY, THEY ARE AGGRAVATING TENSION. "AT THE SAME TIME WHEN BLOOD IS FLOWING AND HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE ARE PERISHING," Moscow PRAVDA has warned recently, "WASHINGTON HAS ONLY ONE THING IN MIND: WHAT CONSEQUENCES THE CHANGES IN IRAN WILL PRODUCE FOR THE U.S. INVESTMENTS IN THAT COUNTRY AND FOR THE PENTAGON, WHICH SUPPLIES MOST MODERN ARMAMENTS FOR BILLIONS OF DOLLARS."

It is hard to foresee to what extent the civilian government will succeed in mastering the situation and what course the events in Iran will take. In any case, solving the crisis is Iran's internal matter.

TRYBUNA LUDU COMMENTS ON MIDDLE EAST SITUATION

LD1019102 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 10 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Jan, PAP--In an article entitled "Disputes in the Triangle" TRYBUNA LUDU daily commenting on the Middle East situation writes among others:

"Washington, Cairo and Tel Aviv again try to trigger off the mechanism of separatist Middle East talks and bring about the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

"The actions to draw Cairo and Tel Aviv into the 'Pax Americana' orbit, the essence of an energetic mediation of the White House and the Department of State, have gone too far. But in the first half of November, Cairo realized that the boycott announced by the Arab summit held in Baghdad (November 2-5) providing a treaty with Israel is signed, can be hazardous for Egypt. Especially dangerous for As-Sadat were the warnings coming from Saudi Arabia and other oil powers of the Arab Peninsula whose subsidies make it possible for the Egyptian economy to have both ends meet. It was then when the Washington negotiations were suspended and even a new Vance trip to the Middle East failed to have them resumed.

"Especially characteristic for the Cairo separatism is the acceptance of the Article 6 of the American draft treaty. Under the article, the implementation of the treaty with Israel has priority over all international obligations of Egypt. It would indicate, stresses the press of many Arab countries, that in case Israel invades any of the Arab states, Cairo will not fulfill the obligations of mutual defense included in the Arab League provisions.

"The amendments Cairo submitted after the warnings from Baghdad and Riyadh, important as they are, they do not change the essence of the decisions reached so far. As-Sadat demands, first and foremost, that the Article 6 of the treaty be revised and wants a junction between the enactment of the treaty and the solution of the Palestinian problem, but still in accordance with the Begin plan.

"At the basis of the Tel Aviv opposition concerning the binding of the enactment of the peace treaty and the enactment of 'autonomy' for Transjordan and for the Gaza Strip lies an uncertainty of whether elections under the minimal guise of legality can be held there.

"Begin's cabinet fears that on the PLO's appeal the elections may be boycotted by the majority of those inhabiting the two regions." However, writes TRYBUNA LUDU "Iranian events, together with a development of situation in the South Yemen and the Horn of Africa, favourable for progressive forces, create for the adversaries of the separatist plot more advantageous conditions of the struggle as compared to the situation prevailing for most of the past year."

KRAKOW PROFESSOR COMMENTS ON LONG-TERM AGRICULTURE

LD111830Y Warsaw in English to Europe 1600 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[From the "Panorama" program on Polish agriculture in the long term]

[Text] With regard to agriculture, we now look at long-term plans and policies in Polish agriculture. The thing is that the target value of foodstuffs supplied to the domestic market will have to increase by an average 7.5 percent annually in the medium term. This means that overall farm production will have to go up by at least 3 percent per annum. Professor Franciszek Kolbusz, an eminent expert in farm planning at the Krakow Academy of Agriculture, recently looked at this issue in a comprehensive manner. Here is Benny Lutkiewicz to present a summary of his remarks:

These targets are all very well as far as statistics go, but one also must bear in mind that the area of arable land in Poland is falling to the extent of some 1 percent every 6 years, while the number of farms and farmers is also dropping. In the first case, a very firm national stand is being taken on all and any attempts to use arable land for industrial investment. In the second case, however, the number of farms is obviously going to continue to fall, especially as the farmers' pensions act (?gets into full swing). Under this act, the elderly or physically incapacitated farmer can resign from his land in return for a monthly state pension. This trend will be compounded as people continue to migrate from the country to the town, and as numerically smaller age groups reach maturity in the rural districts.

Professor Kolbusz suggests that the arable land handed over by the farmers in this context should be taken up by the large state and cooperative farms first and foremost. This is in fact happening, but it cannot go on without notable financial outlay on investment to till the land properly, otherwise this process of enlarging existing farms in the nationalized sector could even lead to a drop in global production, which is quite impermissible.

Having said that, however, by far and away the greater proportion of arable land--around 70 percent or so--is tilled by the private farmer, and the size of the private farm is still very small. At the moment, no tangible increase in the size of the private farms has occurred in the wake of this process of elderly farmers giving up their profession. Professor Kolbusz expresses the view that this [word indistinct] land should be used to increase the size of existing private farms, and their production as well, and also as an instrument for the social restructuring of the privately run section of agriculture; this with an eye to increasing living standards on these privately held farms.

The appearance of economically efficient profit-making and specialized privately-owned farms will have a beneficial feedback effect on the state and cooperative farms which are being formed at the same time. Professor Kolbusz therefore calls for very careful allocation of the sums available for farms investment. It is terribly important that the farmer in each and every locality should be convinced of the credibility of the national policy to create larger and more efficient farms and to ensure that there is [passage indistinct] to produce the rise in production which [words indistinct].

BUCHAREST REPORTS U.S. TO SEND F-15S TO SAUDI ARABIA

AU1111140Y Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1100 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Text] The U.S. State Department has announced that in the next few days the United States will send 12 F-15 planes to Saudi Arabia for demonstration flights, at the request of that country's government. Over 250 U.S. pilots and maintenance technicians are to accompany the planes. According to the press agencies, the temporary stationing of these aircraft in Saudi Arabia shows the close relations between Saudi Arabia and the United States, and U.S. interest in the security of the Saudi Kingdom.

AP states that the United States will sell 60 such planes to Saudi Arabia as of 1982, amounting to $2.5 billion.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN VRANCEA 9 JAN

AU0919l4Y Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 9 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 9 Jan--On January 9, 1979, at 4 hours 9' 39" an earthquake occurred in Vrancea zone, Romania, magnitude 4.6 Richter scale. Intensity of the earthquake at epicentrum was 4 Mercalli scale. It was felt in Birlad (degree 3-4). There were no damages.

TRADE AGREEMENT FOR 1979 SIGNED WITH ALBANIA

AU1114319 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 11 Jan 79 AU

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, today received Myzafer Ahmati, Albanian deputy minister of foreign trade, who is visiting our country. During the meeting, the sides discussed matters concerning the continuous development and diversification of economic relations between Romania and Albania.

An intergovernmental trade protocol on goods exchanges between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the People's Socialist Republic of Albania for 1979 was also signed today in Bucharest. The protocol provides for continuously increasing and diversifying mutual goods exchanges. Among other things, our country will deliver to Albania: Oil equipment, low and high voltage equipment, radio and television parts, electrical engines, laboratory apparatus, ball bearings and medicines. In turn, Albania will deliver to Romania: Bitumen, copper, bronze ore, coal, sulphur, fiberboards, products of the light and food industry and consumer goods.

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH ALGERIA

LD1120249 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1848 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Algiers, (AGERPRES), 11 Jan--An agreement of scientific and technological collaboration was signed between the National Council for Science and Technology of Romania and the national body for scientific research of Algeria.

Likewise, actions and objectives of cooperation were agreed upon in science and technology for the next period, as also for the long-term collaboration between the two countries.

PRESIDENCY, LCY CC PRESIDIUM DISCUSS DEFENSE

LD111414Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1406 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--A joint session of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held today in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Fadil Hodza, vice president of the SFRY Presidency and member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. The highest-ranking functionaries of the federation also took part in the work of the session.

Debated at the session were topical ideopolitical questions and tasks of the state and LCY self-managing organs and organizations in realizing the standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress in the sphere of all-People's defense and social self-protection, and the resulting decisions were adopted.

The most topical international problems were also examined, and in connection with this, Yugoslavia's foreign policy activity.

SPOKESMAN DETAILS SIHANOUK'S NOTE TO TITO

LD111606Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1525 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["Press Conference in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade--"Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of the delegation of Democratic Kampuchea to the Security Council session requested by the government of Democratic Kampuchea, has sent a personal message to President Tito"--said Ambassador Mirko Kalezic, official spokesman at the Federal Secretariat for foreign affairs, at today's press conference, in answer to journalists' questions for information on the message sent to President Tito by Prince Sihanouk, and on the newest development of events in connection with the conflict between Vietnam and Kampuchea. Kalezic then went on:

"The message speaks of Democratic Kampuchea's request for the protection of its national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, which have been brought into question by foreign military intervention.

"It is known that Prince Sihanouk enjoys the reputation of an esteemed statesman, patriot and fighter for the independence of his country. Yugoslavia has always supported the policy of independence and nonalinement followed by the people and government of Kampuchea and Prince Sihanouk, including when, after the Lon Nol coup, Prince Sihanouk continued to defend the independence of his country.

"We followed with the greatest concern the clash between two socialist and nonalined countries, Vietnam and Kampuchea, which will have many far-reaching consequences for peace and security in the world.

"In keeping with the UN Charter and the aims of the nonalined movement, Yugoslavia tried from the very beginning, in direct contacts with the two sides and also, among other things, by exchanging messages at the highest level, to contribute to a peaceful solution to the clash between the two countries--in their own interest and in the interest of the nonalined movement and the entire international community.

"In this, we always proceed from the need to strictly observe the principles of independence, sovereignty, inviolability of borders and territorial integrity, noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, the sovereign right of every country to make its own decisions on its internal order, and the impermissibility of any outside intervention or aggression under the pretext of being in disagreement with the internal sociopolitical system of a country, or under any other pretext.

"It is in the consistent defense of these principles--particularly where nonalined countries are concerned--that we see the great role of the nonalined movement.

"With regard to the fact that the legitimate request of the government of Democratic Kampuchea exists, it is essential for the Security Council to examine as soon as possible the situation which has arisen, and undertake the necessary measures in accordance with its prerogatives and on the basis of the UN Charter, in order to protect the territorial integrity, independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea and its nonalined position.

"I wish to note in conclusion"--said Ambassador Kalezic--"that the Yugoslav Government will continue to follow with great attention the development of events in Kampuchea and Southeast Asia. The Yugoslav Government does not yet have at its disposal all the necessary details to review all aspects of the situation and the exceptionally grievous consequences which have arisen for peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region and farther afield in the world."

PRC FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES ENVOY IN BEIJING

LD111056Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1015 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Beijing [Peking]--Huang Hua, PRC minister of foreign affairs, today received at his own request Yugoslav Ambassador Mirko Ostojic and informed him of the Chinese positions in connection with the newly-arisen situation in Indochina.

Minister Huang stressed that China attaches great importance to the newly-arisen situation. In his view the situation in the entire region, and much further afield, is pregnant with new dangers.

SPOKESMAN CONDEMNS RACIST REGIMES IN SOUTHERN AFRICA

LD111722Y Belgrade TANJUG in English 1619 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Jan 11 (TANJUG)--Yugoslavia most sharply condemns the armed attacks mounted by the racist regimes in Southern Rhodesia and in the Republic of South Africa on the liberation movements' refugee camps and on the territories of the frontline countries. These acts by the racist regimes are in violation of the territorial integrity of these independent and nonaligned countries which carry the main burden of the armed struggle against the colonial and racist system in the south of Africa.

The above was stated by Mirko Kalezic, press spokesman for the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, at his press conference here today when asked to comment on the latest armed attacks mounted by the forces of the Southern Rhodesia and the Republic of South Africa on the territories of the frontline countries.

The racist regimes and forces supporting them attempt by all means of pressure and blackmail to prevent unavoidable independence for Zimbabwe and Namibia and the struggle for the abolition of apartheid in South Africa, Kalezic said.

A characteristic thing is, the press spokesman noted, that these attacks are being intensified in anticipation of the Maputo session of the nonaligned coordination bureau. The Maputo meeting, Kalezic emphasized, will still more consolidate the unity and solidarity of all the nonaligned countries with the national liberation movements and the frontline countries and undertake joint steps in support of intensifying the struggle of the peoples in the south of Africa for their freedom and independence in the end.

Yugoslavia has given, and will continue doing so, aid and support to the anticolonial struggle in the south of Africa, Kalezic said in conclusion.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER BEGINS OFFICIAL VISIT

LD111555Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1506 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--At the invitation of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, Arnaldo Forlani, Italian minister of foreign affairs, arrived today for an official friendly visit to Yugoslavia.

At Belgrade airport the head of Italian diplomacy was greeted by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Borislav Jovic, SFRY ambassador to the Italian Republic; Milan Veres, assistant federal secretary for foreign affairs; Trajko Trajkovski, head of administration in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; and by other functionaries of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs.

Also at the airport was Alberto Gavaglieri, ambassador of the Italian Republic to the SFRY.

Holds Talks With Vrhovec

LD111936Y Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1834 GMT 11 Jan 79 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Arnaldo Forlani, foreign minister of the Italian Republic, and their associates held talks this evening in an atmosphere of cordiality and mutual respect. The exchange of opinions covered the development of bilateral relations and topical international questions.

During the talks, both sides emphasized that the Yugoslav-Italian relations are developing positively, that conditions exist for promoting these relations on an even richer basis and that they represent an important factor of stability in this region of Europe.

Discussing the current situation in the world, Vrhovec and Forlani paid special attention to the need to strengthen security and the process of detente in the world.

The two ministers will continue their talks tomorrow.